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Principles, not Men; but Men as the Representatives of Principles.

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THE OTHER WORLD.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

It lies around us like a cloud—
A world we do not see;
Yet the sweet closing of an eye
May bring us there to be.

Its gentle breezes fan our cheek:
Amid our worldly cares
Its gentle voices whisper love,
And mingle with our prayers.

Sweet hearts around us throb and beat,
Sweet helping hands are stirred,
And palpitates the veil between
With breathing almost heard.

The silence, awful sweet and calm,
They have no power to break;
For mortal words are not for them
To utter or partake.

So thin, so soft, so sweet they glide
So near to press they seem—
They seem to lull us to our rest,
And melt into our dream.

And in the hush of rest they bring
'Tis easy now to see,
How lovely and sweet to pass
The hour of death may be.

To close the eye and close the ear,
Wrapped in a trance of bliss,
And gently drawn in loving arms,
To swoon to that—from this:

Scarce knowing if we wake or sleep,
Scarce asking where we are,
To feel all evil sink away,
All sorrow and all care.

Sweet souls around us watch us still,
Press nearer to our side,
Into our thoughts, into our prayers,
With gentle helping glide.

Let death between us be at naught,
A dried and vanished stream;
Our joy be the reality,
Our suffering life the dream.

Editorial Correspondence.

Emerson says in his "Lectures on the Times:" The main interest which any aspect of the Times can have for us, is the great spirit which gazes through them, the light they can shed on the wonderful questions. What are we and whither do we tend? That particular aspect of the Times which concerns the colored people and the particular spirit which gazes through it are matters which are calculated to give us no little solicitude. Our religious and educational instieutions and our material growth, indeed, help to make up the "Times"—the impetus of the age; but our condition considered with reference to and by virture of the Times, as one controlling spirit of the age, gives us but a slight instght as to our social, political or intellectual indentity. Just who we are and whither we are tending seem to be questions upon which men widely differ. That we are and are tending, seem however, to be beyond doubt, but how and where are questions yet unsettled. From the estimates placed upon colored men in these parts, I am led to think that men are all about alike whether white or black; and it is fair to suppose that such estimates will not fluctuate a great deal. The Times do not seem, however, to be effected a great deal by this social phenomenon. Prejudices and race distinctions are still high. But as everything and every body assist in shaping the times and giving it direction, it might be well to say how things are moving in the Western Reserve. From a material standpoint the colored people are doing well. The peculiar business and manufacturing facilties in these parts offer great inducements to young men. Already, we have colored men at work in the manufacturing establishments, not as drivers and second-fiddlers but as first class mechanics—puddlers and the like. The avenues of trade seem fairly opened to all alike. Within a radius of 20 miles we can point to three colored telegraph operators, several puddlers in iron foundries, a deputy sheriff, a master mechanic and a host of well-to-do mechanics and tradesmen of various kinds. This when considered in the light of the fact that there are but few colored people in these parts, is doing pretty well. And they are still "coming up" Socially, the colored people do not suffer from any invidious distinctions. They go about where they please and do as they please, within the meaning of strict propriety; and barber shops and hotels are no exception to the rule of freedom. Barbers both white and colored do not hesitate to shave a colored man, provided he presents himself in "proper shape." At Ashtabula, a town of immense business activity and liberality of sentiment and practice, I was invited into a fine barber shop to be shaved. I most frankly admit that I felt some delicacy in accepting the invitation, fearing lest I should meet with the galling information that "we don't shave niggers here;" but the circumstances somewhat favored my acceptance (I was in the Reserve), so I accepted I was met by a clever white barber who did the agreeable in "great shape." He was very agreeable and entertaining and showed no signs of nervousness or did he act patronizingly; but "spoke right on" as though no event had transpired. An event did transpire, though, which would have set every barber in Washington into as state of ebulition until the caldron of prejudice and indignation fairly boiled over. Now all this was done at a cost of ten cents to me and a little manhood on the barber's part. And upon this, the thought comes up as big as Sampson (and it will not down) that if our colored barbers would assert just a little manhood in the posecution of their business the distinction, which they are foolishly perpetuating would soon give way. And the sacrifice would not be so great either. The idea that if colored barbers would accommodate colored men it would destroy the business, is very much "watered and it may be fairly apprehended that claim is just a bit tinted with a little prejudice on their own part. Of course this does not prove a great deal, socially, but it shows at least, that the very hot-bed of prejudice is being attacked with good results.

Politicnlly, things are arming up and both parties are confident of success. Whatever enthiasm may be exhibited in Washington does not alter the fact that the coming campaign will be one bitterly sucompromising contest for supremacy. The state machine is practically in the hands of the democrats and upon that they rely for tremendous aids in securing suc[illegible]s. And this indeed an advantage The Republicans however have many things in their favor. The modification of the liquor traffic by the Republicans and its justification by the Supreme Court of the state, together with the usual political reaction are causes from which good results anticipated. Besides this the superior personal force of the Republican candidate over that of the Democratic, by which republicans are coming well united, will aid the republican party in securing success. Judge Hoadley made no friends when he hied off to Alabama, leaving political engagements to take care of themselves and boasting that publicly he was the "bitterest foe the field ever had;" for whatever may be the feeling toward the lamented Field outside of his own state, it cannot be doubted that in Ohio he cannot be successfully vilified by either party. Hoadly doubtless gained friends among the Bourbons of Alabama, but he certainly lost votes in Ohio when he branded Garfield as "a man with a constable after him" and referring to the election of the president that the "Star Route jury elected Garfield." The rostrum is not yet alive with stump oratory but within a few week we may expect to see a lively time. There is a great desire to have colored orators out this way. The news is that Ex Senator Bruce will take the stump this fall is looked forward to with pleasure. He has done good service in this state and a repetition of manly heroism is always acceptable. Ohio will be carried by the Republicans, if at all, by the most vigorous efforts and by the utilization of all the effective forces at command. In my next I may be able to give something positive concerning the political situation in this state. This Reserve is booming, but results are dubious. G. H. R.

Saybrook, Odio.

Of all the beautiful towns and cities in the Western Reserve, Painesville is the most charming. The city is one beautiful maple grove, thickly studded with cosy cottages and palatial mansions and surrounded by lovely gardens teeming with flora and fauna from every clime. The general aspect of the town gives token of a sober and industrious people. They are of the puritanic stock whose hearts were tuned to the song of liberty and whose aspirations laid in the broadest and firmest notions of morals and political rectitude; who left their New England home that they might make practical those principles of morality and humanity best calculated to make a prosperous and happy nation. From this point—an "under ground rail way station"—slaves were shipped to Canada, direct. As a consequence the spirit of Radicalism runs high and is still rising. The shades of Ben Wade and Joshua R. Gidding seem to hover over the place, directing sentiment into the wisest and purest channels and keeping before the people the glorious part they performed in the emancipation of an innocent and outraged people.

The colored peonle are all doing well, the worth of many of them being estimated up in the tens of thousands. They are promiscuously employed in the various factories and foundries at good wages. At the rail road depot we find a colored telegraph operator, A. J. Richardson, who is esteemod among the best operators on the line. Speaking of operators, I will give you an order: Many persons have abused the privilege of being in this office by loud talking and other noise. If you have any business with the department please attend to it and leave. The operators have been subjected to serious annoyance on many occasions which must cease at once or further steps will be taken in this direction, and you willbe compelled to transact your business at the sitting room window. C. L. Leek, Manager.

The "manager" who issued the above order is a colored gentleman. An order of this character is said by a colored man! Think of it. How about the sentiment in the Reserve.

The political outlook is growing brighter and indications now point to republican success. The most vigorous efforts are being put forth with the view to the fullest discussion of the questions at issue. The German papers are alive with article touching the prohibition question pro and con. The Cleveland Leader, the leadingrepublican paper in this part of the state, publishes an article on the temperance and tariff questions, in German, with good results. This indicates that the republicans intend to carry Ohio this fall upon the merits of the platform they have declared, and by an intelligent and full presentation of the questions at issue.

The "fuss" about the opposition on the part of the colored voters to the republican nominee for governor has simmered down to nothing, notwithstanding the fact that the democrats are still endeavoring to impress them that he is not their friend. The colored voters of this state are too intelligent to be dumfuddled by any such oft tried political fox fire—there's no "catch" in it. The colored voters are quite satisfied that Judge Foraker will administer state affairs with greater regard for their rights than would Judge Hoadly who is an apostate to the republican faith and a would be Judas Iscariot of the party.

There is, however, one phase of this campaign which indicates favorably to and to the credit of the colored voter. He does not gush and enthuse quite so much as he was wont to do in the past. He will cast his vote with a steady hand and a knowing head and that vote will represent his real convictions, entirely unseasoned with any special sense of gratitude for favors bestowed. He now sees the party as it is and will act accordingly. He will vote for Foraker, not because he is a republican in name, merely, but because he believes him to be a representative of that class of men who believe in the equality of rights and whose qualities of heart and firmness of character will conspire to make the colored men a citizen in fact as well as in name.

G. H. R.

Painesville, Ohio.

The Use of Oaths.

In France, since the abolition of the Empire on the 4th of September, 1870, no oath or affirmation has been administered in any form to members of the Legislature of the Republic. Nor is there any formality which might be regarded as an equivalent. Under the Empire new members made a declaration to the following effect: "I swear fidelity to the Emperor and the Constitution." But the name of the Deity was not included.

The members of the German Parliament take no oath, nor do they make any affirmation whatsoever. The members of the Prussian and most other State Parliaments take an oath of loyalty beginning with the words "I swear by God the Omnipotent and Omniscient," and concluding with the words, "So may God help me." To this latter formula those who wish it may add, "Through Jesus Christ, to eternal bliss, Amen." Any one refusing to take the oath or commenting upon it, would undoubtedly be excluded from the Prussian and other State Parliaments. In conformity, however, with the laws regulating the administration of oaths in civil and criminal courts, an exception would be made in the case of persons belonging to recognized theistic religious communities, who, like certain Mennonite and Jewish sects, regard the name of the Deity as too awful to be invoked in the transaction of secular business. In these cases a simple affirmation would be regarded as equivalent to an oath. The omission of any oath in the German Parliament is occasioned by the wish to avoid the delicate question as to the amount of loyalty due to the Emperor, in contradistinction to State sovereigns.

By the law passed on the 15th of May, 1868, Parliamentary oaths were abolished in Austria, and a simple affirmation was substituted. The first paragraph of the standing orders of the Austrian Reichsrath reads as follows: "New members, on entering either of the two Houses, have, on the President's challenge, in place of taking an oath, to promise loyalty and obedience to the Emperor, inviolable observance of the Constitution, as well as of all other laws, and conscientious fulfillment of their duties." Upon the President reading words to this effect, the new member simply replies, "I promise."

Arts. 37 and 38 of the Rules of the Spanish Congress say that Deputies, before they can take their seats, shall make the following oath, which is read aloud by the Secretary of the Congress, all present standing: "Do you swear to observe and make others observe, the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy? Do you swear fidelity and obedience to the legitimate King of Spain, Alfonso XII.? Do you swear well and truly to behave in the mission confided to you by the nation, always and in everthing seeking the welfare of the nation?" The Deputies, then, two at a time, approach the table of the President, and, kneeling on his right hand, he remaining sitting, they place their hands on the Gospel lying open before them, and say, "Yes, I do swear;" and the President then answers, "If you do so, may God reward you, and, if not, may he call you to account." This formula was re-established in 1876 in the Constitution voted by the First Cortes under the Restoration. It is copied from the Constitution in force during the reign of Queen Isabella. At the time of the Spanish Revolution, from 1868 to 1874, no oaths were required in the Cortes, and when the First Cortes of the Restoration met, in February, 1876, Senor Castelar protested against the oath, and at first refused to take it, but finally submitted. In the second Cortes of the Restoration, in 1879, the Democratic and Radical minority of fifteen Deputies, under Castelar and Martos, again protested against the oath of allegiance, and took it after publicly stating their mental reservations, but no instance exists on the records of the House that a Deputy declined to take the oath on the ground of atheistic convictions. For such cases no rule has ever existed in the Spanish Cortes.

The President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, seeing a new Deputy in his place, says: "I invite the honorable gentleman to take the oath in the form following: "I swear to be faithful to the King, and to observe loyally the fundamental statue and the other laws of the State, with a single view to the inseparable welfare of the King and the country." The new Deputy then, in his place, stretches out his right hand and pronounces the one word, "Giuro" ("I swear.")

CIRCULATE THE MONEY.—The way in which money, when once put upon the round of debt paying, will often cancel many obligations in a short time, has been frequently illustrated. The following loses none of its point for being on a small scale:

A singular financial transaction occurred in an office not long since. By some means or other it happened that the office boy owed one of the clerks three cents, the clerk owed the cashier two cents, and the cashier owed the office boy two cents. One day last week the office boy, having a cent in his pocket, concluded to diminish his debt, and therefore handed it over to the clerk, who, in turn, paid half of his debt by giving it to the cashier. The latter handed it back to the boy, saying that he now only owed him one cent. The boy again passed the cent to the clerk, who passed it to the cashier, who passed it back to the boy, and the boy discharged the entire debt by handing it to the clerk, thereby squaring all accounts.

The Wife's Management.

To most wives, the very thought of asking a husband for money for personal expenses, is a delicate and dreaded task. Not that the wife of a man fears refusal, but to her it seems that he should see for himself what she needs, not compel her to ask for what is rightfully hers. The wife is the head manager of the home; the man is presumably the bread winner, the responsible head, but on her devolves the burden of planning and managing the home expenditures.

When a man marries, he takes away, is a measure, the opportunities which a woman possessed before of providing for her own support. There are many men who wed with the avowed intention of taking a partner in life who shall help them earn money, and who demand that a wife shall toil on, year after year, at cost of health and home comfort; no matter if both are sacrificed, so that she earns money to help swell the general fund. We do not propose to give such husbands even a passing notice; but allude to those men who when they enter into wedlock do so with the design of creating a home, and directing their best efforts toward the maintenance of that home, and the education of their children.

Were such men as the latter to realize how most women shrink from asking for money for the purchase of clothes and the numberless trifles they love to collect, they would not force them to do it. It is a very easy matter for a man to give to his wife a weekly or monthly sum from which she can provide herself and little ones with what they require; and he should also depute to her the duty of making the purchases for all departments of the home. A certain sum allowed her (and should be according to his income) would place her in a position to acquire judgment, by calling into exercise economy and skill in making purchases. A wife who is thus treated will become systematic and prudent. She will soon learn that it is more judicious to buy in large quantities. She will also learn that it is the truest economy to procure the best. A new delight will enter into her daily life. All women have, in a greater or lesser degree a taste for business; and a possession of a certain share of the funds will awaken habits of forethought, and common sense will dictate her outlays, besides she will know better what she, as the representative of her husband, can afford. She will no longer be kept in ignorance of his affairs, and she will determine for herself just how far money should be expended, with the happiest results.

If any husband doubts the correctness of our views, let him consult his wife upon the subject, and the answer will, perhaps, surprise him. And if he go still farther, and adopt the advice given, the result will surprise him also. He will be the gainer, both in true comfort, and increased respect of his wife, while she will enjoy the pleasant excitement of bargaining, and the development of an executive ability, which might have remained dormant.

Education of English Girls.

English girls are taught—or were in my time—by a kind of a system which tends to multiply "accomplishments" rather than useful knowledge. A certain routine of teaching is gone through, and you come out of the school-room with a society varnish intended to do duty until marriage, at which period custom allows you to dispense with surface accomplishments, and devote yourself to the realities of life, mitigated as they are for the well-to-do. On the other hand, the moral atmosphere of the English home education is superior to that of American education in general. Girls are less forward and more respectful; they grow into women more slowly and ripen better; they are physically stronger, and therefore have simpler tastes; and as to society, they do not know what it means before at the age of seventeen or eighteen. American girls have certain advantages, however, which custom denies your English women of good position; they are not forced by an unwritten law to go into society and play their part in it, while the English girl has no choice. The "upper ten thousand" must marry or become "blue-stockings" before the world agrees to let them alone. A young married woman may, if she choose, plead home duties as an excuse for a quiet, useful, pleasant and studious life, uninterrupted by any but the necessary "country" civilities, which are not very burdensome; but young girls are not supposed to have such duties. Parents, even when sick themselves, are loth to let the chances of the London season pass by their daughters, and depute any safe chaperon, the nearest female relation if possible, to take their girls to all the balls and parties. The rudimentary education furnished to women of the higher classes has perhaps something to do with the prevalence of "fastness" among a part of them, while to others it becomes the base of a real, later self-education, the growth of reading, observation, and thought.

Epizooty.

This disease can be avoided by the timely use of remedies. Those who suffer the loss of their animals gave no heed to treatment, except nursing, thinking it would not amount to much; but when they saw the blood come from the nostrils then they sounded the alarm, but the thief had already stolen the animal. Treatment given from the first will remove all danger in three days, and secure perfect recovery in ten to fifteen days in 90 per cent. of all cases Apply caustic balsam, one-half ounce, on the throat of the animal and between the jaws, thoroughly rubbed in for ten minutes. One application will be sufficient to check the progress of the disease Internal treatment is indispensable to aid nature to throw off the poison and eradicate the disease from the system. Ferrum phosphate 3d, one ounce for each animal, dissolved in one pint of soft water; give one-half ounce at a dose three times a day. In severe cases a dose should be given every three hours until the above quantity has been consumed, which will cause the animal to throw off profusely. Then follow with kali mur. 3d, one-half ounce three times a day. If the animal should break out in pastular eruption, cracked heels, scratches etc., use kali sulphur, 3d, instead of kali mur., in the same form, which should be given after the use of ferrum phos., to complete a cure.

Old "Saws" Re-Set.

"You can't make a whistle out of a pig's tail."

It is impossible to construct an instrument which will emit a shrill sound, by forcing the breath through it, from the caudal appendage of an adolescent porker.

"All is not gold that glitters."

Not everything that shines brightly, with either a steady or scintillating light, is a precious metal of auriferous origin.

"Make hay while the sun shines."

Improve that time when the glorious orb of day is emitting his most fervent rays, by cutting down and otherwise manipulating the proper variety of herbage which when desiccated serves as provender for domestic quadrupeds.

"A blunt knife shows a dull wife."

Should the instrument used in the kitchen, and at the table, for cutting, not have a properly sharpened edge, it evinces that the housewife is lax in the performance of her duties, or in overseeing the duties of her domestics.

"The stone that keeps rolling will gather no moss."

That mass of mineral matter, be it either pebble or bowlder, which is constantly kept revolving upon the earth's surface, will not experience any adhesion of a cellular plant indigenous to the north side of stationary rocks and ancient trees.

"If wishes were horses, beggars might ride."

"Mendicants would be able to indulge in equestrian exercise if the desires of mankind were transformed into equine quadrupeds.

"Early to bed, and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Retiring at a seasonable hour to one's couch, and quickly succumbing to "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," has a tendency to keep one free from many of the ills which flesh is heir to, causes indirectly the pocket-book to become plethoric, and the bank account large, and last, but not least, increases the sum total of one's knowledge and capacity to use it understandingly.—*H. E. Rounds.*

Marry No Tippler.

How many young ladies there are who, in spite of the wretchedness they see daily resulting from marrying tipplers, are still willing to run the risk themselves. They cannot be brought to believe that the one glass, taken now and then will, in nine cases out of ten, increase to three, four, five, and even more, until the habit has a man in its grasp, as a vise—never to relax its hold, until the wife and family have run throunh the whole gamut of wretchedness, and death closes the scene.

Shame and sorrow follow in the footsteps of the drinking man as sure as night follows day. Girls often refuse a man because he is poor, or his social position does not please; but how many girls would refuse a rich tippler? Wealth blinds them to the terrible future which a drunkard will bring them to—wealth cannot, however, soothe the pangs of disappointment and disgrace which an intemperate man causes his family.

Girls, take a friend's advice. Reject the hand of a man who will not abstain from the intoxicating cup. Your happiness and respectability in this life, perchance your salvation in the next, are involved in this question. Marry a tetotaler though he be poor—though his garments be coarse, his manners a trifle rough; he can cultivate the latter, and when his fortune changes, as change it will, his outward garb can also be improved; and what is there so noble as a young man who has virtue, character, integrity? Only one thing—the girl who has sense enough to appreciate these qualities, and who, by wedding them, insures herself a peaceful and self-respecting life.

Ancient Dentistry.

It may be safely asserted that the ancients certainly cleaned their teeth and used tooth powder. If the necessary attention were given, relics would be found in the graves of the women. The word odontotrimma, the tooth-scouring stuff, or tooth powder, is found in ancient Greek, and in the Greek pharmacopœia is applied to tooth powder. It is interesting to find that the ancients had made some advance in dentistry. A gentleman occupied himself in collecting ancient Hellenic skulls, wishing to show that they did not differ in shape from those now carried in Greece. Among several hundred of these skulls, some perhaps 2,000 years old, he found two with "stopped" teeth. One was filled with a mass as hard as stone, which, on analysis, proved to be hydraulic lime, made from volcanic ash, Santorin earth and lime. Marvelous as it may seem, the hollow of one tooth in the other skull had been filed with gold thread or gold-leaf. The metal used as pure The skull itself, though deprived of the stopping, is now in the Archæological museum.

Life's Limits.

We do not subscribe wholly to the deductions given below; but they are made by medical gentlemen employed in the service of life insurance companies, and they assert the truth of them, as proved by their experience in examining applicants for policies. These gentlemen say that the children of long-lived parents live a little longer than the parents. If only one is long-lived and the other is from a stock with less vital force, then the children have a sort of division of vitality among them. One will live to be very aged, while another falls considerably short of the life period of the shortest lived parent.

But there is another fact still more surprising, pretty nearly as well established. When a child arrives at the age at which either parent died, aside from accidental cause, it will become indisposed, gradually sicken and may throw a similar state of vital disturbance on or about the aniversary of the other parent's death; but if that is passed, some years more may be safely predicted as a life lease for the individual. Laws of limitation are not exclusively legislative acts. Nature established them before parliaments and congress were organized.

To drain lands: Drink whisky and spend all of your time at a village saloon. This receipe will surely drain you of all your lands in a very short time.

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DIVIDING OUR VOTES.

Mr. Fortune's letter to the New York *Times*, copied in his last issue, is quite strongly written. The counts in his indictment against the Republican party can not well be gainsaid, but the charge against President Arthur has not been sustained. The Scotch verdict "not proven," would apply, as far as he is concerned. Supposing the facts cited were to the point, they pertain to politicians rather than to the people, and if we mistake not, any one who expects the masses of the colored people to desert the Republican party for the causes named, especially when to do so is to aid the Democratic party, will be *doomed to disappointment.* A division of the colored vote will be an incidental result of fair treatment by both of the great parties. It will not be brought about by the alleged hypocrisy of one and downright hatred and deadly opposition from the other. A division of the colored vote is not to be accomplished by a *per se*, arbitrary movement. Let there be dominant issues on which colored men as such can divide, and they will divide.

They are not expected to agree on civil service, free trade or protection, any more than white men; but when the question is the recognition or non-recognition of their rights as citizens, they they will as naturally gravitate to the Republican party, be it even the choice of two evils, as the lodestone does to the magnet.

Let the Democratic party as a party show that it is wiliing to accord to the Negro his common rights as a man; let it bridle its Bourbon orators and squelch its Bourbon papers; let it cease to pretend that civil rights and social equality are one and the same; let it in the next Congress—place itself squarely on record, for the opportunity will be afforded it, and the solidity of the colored vote will soon be a tradition. We would rejoice to see the Democratic party place itself on such vantage ground, but our faith that it will do so is extremely weak.

JUSTICE MILLS' DECISION.

Justice Mill's decision is, but the logical conclusion of a fair interpretation of the law as applied to indisputable facts. The sum and substance is that Congress having exclusive legislative jurisdiction in and for the District of Columbia passed a Civil Rights bill making it an offense for any person to deny "the equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theaters and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

As this was the first case of the kind where an attempt was made to enforce the penalty under the second section of the Civil Rights act of March 1, '75, there was a quite vigorous opposition made by the defense, who drew largely from the various unfavorable decisions in previous Civil Rights cases. These Justice Mills reviewed at length and showed how far and wherein they were inapplicable in the case in point.

Then the Court recapitutating the facts and giving a summary of the aw rendered his decision, a fine of $500 or 30 days in jail. An appeal was noted. We urge our people to follow this case up.

The Alumni Journal of Hampton, Va. referring to the National Convention says, "Many states have refused to elect delegates to the proposed Louisville National Convention called for September next. A meeting in Washington D. C. to elect delegates, broke up in a row without electing any body. * * * The fact is the said convention has had the wind all knocked out of its sails by Prof. Greener, Hon. J. Willis Menard, Prof. W. S. Scarborough and others, and its advocates cannot get up another breeze." Evidently the *Journal* is not as well posted as it should be. Delegates have already been elected from the states of S. C. the state in which Prof. Greener claims citizenship, Texas, Indiana and Nebraska, four instead of two states Mr. Fortune on the contrary notwithstanding calls for conventions for the purpose of electing delegates have also been issued in the states of Georgia, that from which Prof. Scarborough hails, Mississippi, Kansas, Arkansas, West Virginia and Maryland, and district conventions for the same purpose have been called in three of the congressional districts of Alabama. Three have already been elected from this District and the threatened call for another convention has not yet been issued. According to the basis of representation, 144 delegates have already either been elected or guaranteed. The *Journal* must read up.

The Contributor, the new weekly, started in St Louis, now repeats the statement that out of 25000 colored population in that city, not a single boy is learning a trade. The *Contributor* is published by young men not twenty one. Let them with a capital of $250. buy "an office" and learn to "set up" their paper. That would be a beginning. Get a capital of $250. more, open a job printing office, begin with entertainment work, of which there must be an abundance, it strikes us by a little pluck and perseverance the door will swing open so wide, that no further complaint will be heard on that score.

For once at least, Washington is entirely innocent. The Colonization scheme emanating from Washington &c. to which the *New Era* (Charleston, S. C.) refers, does not either originate or find favor here. It is advocated by men who claim to apeak for their suffering brethren in the South, J. W. Niles of Ark. and Rev. Smith of the same place. Representative Washingtonians, as far as we are advised, take no stock in the Utopian scheme of locating the colored people in some section in the United States where they will not come in contact with the Anglo-Saxon.

Fairness to All.

The Rev. W. H. Brooks has written nearly two and a half columns, containing 1486 words in order to wind up with the following: "But all this is incidental to the issue we are anxious to have settled. The issue is not what the colored of this country can do; ought to do; will do; but what Pres. King of Wayland Seminary has done, and under similar circumstances will, in all probability, do again, if the Rev. Wm. Simmons and the rest continue to aid him, as they have done, by fighting the men, who are to call in question his act of cruelty and shame." Has no one a right to think, but one side? Do all colored men think alike? We do not care about sentimental talk. If these things are true of Prof. King—it is also true as Mr. Plummer says; that he made, as was then thought, a statement satisfactory to the Washing-Conference. If my reply to him had the small pox, his answer would never catch it. I was warned a week ago that I might expect Jupiter to slay me outright. We still live. I simply desired to call attention to the *method of settling the difficulties.* Yet he says I am an apoligest for Prof. King. I said I was not and my plain statement weighs more than his unwarranted conclusions. Rev. W. H. Brooks descends to the trick of a politician when he writes this *statement* of his which has no shadow of an answer to my position. When he denies me the right to attack only one side of his position I demur. I see no reason for his going out of his way to say our friend Mr. Simmons, who I presume has some rich, practical experience in asking favors," and this too: "Yet from motives known to himself and perhaps to others, Rev. Simmons writes, &c." All such reference is begging the question and endeavors to show that I am dishonest in my convictions. A mere statement of this is enough to gather my idea of the relevancy andfairness of it. Now my advice is not to use the newspapers to attack a college president. Go to the people who hire him, lay the matter before them, as you have not done, and not write to stir up people who can't change affairs. It is singular that Prof. King should be expected to come out in a newspaper, surely that is unreasonable, and would not be expected of a public school teacher who is more intimately related to "the people." A wise use of the newspaper is alright, but we prefer another course. Some things may be right which are not expedient. I take pleasure in pardoning W. Brooks' reflection on my motives, and will write no more till my suggestions as to "methods of procedure," and that only are answered. With still some respect for Rev. W. Brooks and in defence of justice—I am yours,

WM. J. SIMMONS.

A Timely Suggestion.

By the way, we suggest that if the brilliant editor of the New York *Globe* has any time left after whacking the office-holders over the head, he devote it to writing a treatise on Rhetoric. We know that he could get up something rich and rare in this line, judging from some specimens before us. For instance take his pet phrase, "big guns that dole out fish bones to colored men." We have heard of guns firing, and we believe the poet, Alfred Tennyson, speaks of the big guns that "volleyed and thundered;" but no man has yet gotten a copyright on the idea that a gun "doles." We plain people who like to walk in the old ways have been of the opinion that a gun discharges powder, lead and a quantity of other things, but we never knew before that it "doled out fish bones." However, this is a great world, and the MESSENGER men are not expected to know everything. W. H. RICHARDS in the *Charlotte N. C. Messenger.*

An Old-Fashioned Editor.

We were grieved to read the other day of the death of one of Michigan's jolliest pioneer editors—almost the last man of a band who published weeklies in the state when a coon-skin would pay for a column "ad," and three bushels of corn dumped on the office floor stood for a year's subscription. Never a publisher was more liberal with his space. It was hard work for him to charge for anything except the tax list and mortgage sales, and he measured short even on them. One day in the years gone by this paper copied an attack on a county official, and old Mark was dozing at his desk when the injured party stalked in and began:

"You are a coward, sir—a——coward!"

"Mebbe I am," was the editor's complacent reply.

"And I can lick you, sir—lick you out of your wrinkled old boots!"

"I guess you could," answered Mark as he busted the wrapper off his only exchange.

"I'm going to write an article calling you a fool, liar, coward, cur, slanderer, and body-snatcher, and go over to Ionia and pay five cents a line to have it published!"

"Hey?" queried the old man as he wheeled around.

"Yes, I'll pay five cents a line to have it published!"

"Say, let me tell you something," replied Mark, "I've got 200 more circulation than the *Banner*, and I'll publish your attack on me for two cents a line and take it out in mill-feed or corn-stalks! Don't trot over to Ionia when you can help build up your own town!"

Mark would have published it word for word, just as he said, and thrown in a cut of a horse or a stump-puller free gratis, but the official cooled off.—*Free Press.*

What Van. might do with His Money.

Some one has made a very curious calculation of what Mr. Vanderbilt could do with his money. William H. Vanderbilt's income from his investments in $51,000,000 four per cent. government bonds is represented at $5,000 daily, which is $208.25 per hour, $3.47 per minute or over five cents per second. Assuming that he is paid by the second, he cannot possibly spend his money, as he could not select his purchases and lay down the prices fast enough. He could not throw it away—to pick up, cast, recover, pick up and cast again would take him two seconds, and if he worked all through the twenty-four hours without rest, he could not dispose of one-half his income. By living economically, saving up for four years, he could, placing his five cent pieces side by side, make a nickle belt around the earth, or by converting his savings into one-cent pieces and mounting them in a pile he would in twenty years erect a road to the moon and have $500 to invest when he got there. Should his amusement take a charitable twist, he could out of a year's receipts, donate to every man, woman and child in the United States twenty cents and have money left over. Other vast possibilities occur to the glowing fancy of the calculator. In one day he could go to 8,000 different circuses, eat 10,000 pints of peanuts, drink 5,000 glasses of lemonade and have money left to get his boots blacked. He can afford to have 500,000 shirts washed in one day, and on the day of his death his income will buy ten first-class funerals.

Legal Defination of a "Newspaper."

Newspapers.—says the Supreme Court of Minnesota in a recent case—are of so many varieties that it would be next to impossible to give any brief definition which would include and describe all kinds of newspapers. We are not called upon to ineur the risk of giving any such definition at this time. It will be sufficient for all the purpose of this case to say that, in the ordinary understanding of the word, a newspaper is a publication which usually contains, among other things, what is called the general news, the current news, or the news of the day; and nothing which does not usually contain such news, and is intended for general circulation, is a newspaper in the ordinary sense of the word. Such a newspaper is a publication adapted to the general reader. Now, in the absence of some controlling consideration to the contrary, the statute is to be taken to have used the word newspaper in this, its ordinary sense, or "according to the common or approved usage of the language;" and when the object of the publication of a summons is considered, the reasonableness of such a construction of the word newspaper as requires the publication to be made where it will be likely to meet the eye of the general reader is quite apparent.

Dead Men Resuscitated.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY MEANS OF AN ELECTRIC BATTERY, HEAT AND ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

"Do the medical men ever resuscitate people who are apparently dead?"

This question was asked by a reporter for the *Star* of Dr. John C. Bennett at the Bellevue Hospital College.

"Yes, sir; such instances have taken place, but they are exceedingly rare," was the reply.

"Will you tell me whether anything of the kind has been done in this college?"

"Yes; I will give you all the information in my power. I do not suppose a single really dead person was ever made to live, but when there is the smallest vital spark remaining it can sometimes be fanned into a flame."

"Please relate a few instances."

"About five years ago I was called to attend a sick man in Astoria. When I reached his bedside he was sinking very rapidly, and had become so weak that there was scarcely a perceptible flutter to his heart, and his respiration was so faint that it just moved the down of a feather and that was all. Well, the man to all appearances died. The undertaker was notified to come and lay him out, and I started for my lodging in New York. I had not walked twenty rods from the man's house when a little boy came running after me with a message that the undertaker wanted me to return forthwith. I made all haste back, and the undertaker met me at the door, exclaiming, 'My God! Do you want me to prepare a living man for the grave?' I asked what he meant, and he told me that the supposed corpse was warm, and that in his opinion the man was not dead. I was inclined to believe that the undertaker had lost his senses; but I immediately examined my late patient. Sure enough the body was warm."

"What course did you pursue?"

"I sent for Dr. Halsey, who at that time resided in Astoria and was the owner of a small but powerful electric battery. He came bringing his battery with him. We applied the electricity to the corpse. It was in the winter time, and there was a hot fire in a parlor stove in the house. We called for some woolen blankets, which were brought, and after heating them upon the stove we wrapped them about the patient. We also chafed the patient's hands and feet. After a few minutes we held a mirror before the supposed dead man's face, when to our great surprise and joy there appeared moisture upon its surface, a dewy moisture, which was caused by the slight respiration from the patient. Well, sir, to make a long story short, I tell you that we worked all of that day and night, and the next day the undertaker was informed that there would be no funeral, and consequently no need for his services."

"Did the patient enjoy good health afterward?"

"Not very good health. He was weakly for about a year, when he died, and this time he was so very dead that we thought it would be a hopelesss task to attempt to resuscitate him a second time."

"Now, Doctor, as you have given me a history of a case where a man was supposed to have died a natural death and was made to live again, will you tell me about criminals who have been hanged and then restored to life?"

"I have read of such cases, but never had one come under my own personal knowledge."

"Did the professors or students of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College ever bring a hanged murderer to life?"

"Not within the last twenty-five years at least. I have heard one of the old Professors say that the body of a man named Jackson, who was hanged at Trenton N. J., in 1830, was brought to New York and given to the medical students for experimenting upon. The body was put into a box and taken to a room over a stable on Second avenue, where it was subjected to all the methods known to medical science for infusing life into the supposed corpse."

"Was the man brought to life?"

"Well, yes, and no."

"How was that?"

"I will explain: When the electricity was applied it caused the muscles of the subject to contract, and his limbs moved. The doctors tried artifical respiration, such as is brought into use for persons who are nearly drowned. They had an idea that they made him gasp two or three times, but if they did actually bring the man to life at all, he died again right away. I believe that the skeleton of that murderer now occupies a glass case in the Anatomical Museum connected with the Albany Medical College."

Dr. Bennett invited the reporter to go with him to the Gilsey House, where several of his medical friends were to take dinner. The gentlemen composing the party were waiting in one of the parlors of the hotel. Dr. Bennett told the party that the reporter was in quest of information about dead people being brought to life.

One of the gentlemen who was introduced as Dr. H. D. Sarle, said: "I can tell you how an undertaker of my acquaintance was once frightened almost out of his five senses when he thought that he had brought a corpse to life. The undertaker was called upon to prepare the body of an old gentlemen who had died for burial. The poor old gentleman, who had suffered terribly from rheumatism, was bent in the form of a letter N. Of course it would be impossible to put the body in a coffin unless it could be straightened. So the undertaker put the corpse upon a board and tied a bandage about the knees of the corpse so as to draw them to the body. When the bandage was tied the effect was somewhat startling. The old gentleman who was supposed to be as dead as a door nail, actually sat up and looked at the undertaker right in the face."

"Was that a case of resuscitation from death?"

"Not exactly, but the undertaker would not have been more frightened had the corpse actually come to life."

Dr. Bennett said that he had read in a medical work about a man in Lancashire, England, who was kicked on the head by a horse, and, as the doctors thought, instantly killed. The supposed dead man was carried into a house in which there was no fire and laid out on a board. The weather was very cold. Several gentlemen and women, who volunteered to act as watchers of the dead during the night, occupied an adjoining room to that in which the supposed corpse had been laid. It was their duty to see that a wet cloth, placed on the face of the man, was changed once each hour and kept well saturated with a solution of saltpeter.

Nothing unusual took place until the morning, when one of the young women who had entered the apartment to see that the body was placed to change the cloth was heard to scream. Her associates rushed in to see what was the matter. She was pale as a ghost and terribly frightened.

"What is the matter?" inquired one of the gentlemen.

"The dead man has come to life," exclaimed she pointing to the supposed corpse.

Sure enough, the man who was thought to be dead was alive. His limbs were all of a tremble. Doctors were at once sent for. The patient was removed to a warm room and subjected to proper medical and surgical treatment. Within a fortnight he was able to leave his bed.

"How do you account for the supposed dead man coming to life?" inquired the reporter of Dr. Bennett."

"Well, in the first place, the man was not really dead," was the reply. "He was in a comatose condition. The blow upon his head from the horse's foot had deadened all action of his brain and nerves. The fact that he was placed in a cold room undoubtedly saved his life. The freezing atmosphere, in his case, had a reviving effect. His brain recovered from its numbness and he received a new lease of life."

Another case of resuscitation that attracted considerable attention from the medical fraternity was that of a sailor in the United States Navy who fell overboard, and, singularly enough for a seafaring man, was unable to swim, and was, to all appearances, drowned. He was fished out of the water, and his comrades, believing that he was a corpse, wrapped him in a blanket preparatory to the last rites for the dead at sea. The surgeon of the vessel had an electric battery on board, and with it he gave the supposed dead man several such severe shocks that the "corpse" came to life, and the chaplain was saved the trouble of reading the funeral service.—*N. Y. Star*

Decline of Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

Physics Without Apparatus.

BOILING WATER IN A SHEET OF PAPER.

In *Nature* are given experiments for boiling water and melting lead on a piece of paper:

Take a piece of paper and fold it up, as school boys do, into a square box without a lid. Hang this up to a walking stick by four threads, and support the stick on books or other convenient props. Then a lamp or taper must be placed under this dainty caldron. In a few moments the water will boil.

The only fear is lest the threads should catch fire and let the water spill into the lamp and over the table. The flame must therefore not be too large. The paper does not burn because it is wet; and even if it resisted the wet it would not be burned through because the heat imparted to it one side by the flame would be very rapidly conducted away by the other.

Another experiment of a similar nature, but perhaps even more striking, is as follows: Twist up the edges of a common playing card or other bit of card-board so as to fashion it into a light tray. On this tray place a layer of small shot or bits of lead and heat it over the flame of a lamp. The lead will melt but the card will not burn. It may be charred a little around the edges, but immediately below the lead it will not be burned, for here again the lead conducts off the heat one side as fast as it is applied on the other.

In Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

How a Career Began.

Thee Lydia Maria Child's choice of literature as a profession was purely accidental. She had been living in the wilds of Maine, and was on a visit to her brother, a Unitarian clergyman at Watertown, Mass. One day noon she took up a copy of the *North American*, and read a paper by Dr. Palfrey, showing the fitness of the early history of New England for the employment of fiction. She had never written, dreamed of writing for print, but the thought being upon her she immediately began what was afterward the first chapter of her first novel, ("Hobomok,") and by the time of afternoon service the chapter was complete. Showing the MS. to her brother that evening, he was surprised; could scarcely believe she had done it. His doubt was the best of encouragement. She continued, and her story was finished in a few weeks. Its publication sealed her fate. She was never fairly out of ink after-

Well's "Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure, Corns, Warts, bunions.

Sure of their crops—Hens.

To get along well—Dig it deep.

Soar feat.—A balloon ascension.

A grave error—Burying a man alive.

If you wish to take care of your health, take air.

A Delaware man spells apple jack "ebel-leg."

When a man attains the age of 90 he may be termed XC-ingly old.

"My work's dun," remarked the collector, as he started out in the morning.

A ship is always called "she," though we have often heard of mail steamers.

The latest book out is entitled "My Ship at Sea." It will evidently have a large sale.

One of the most stunning costumes at Saratoga was worn by a lady who registered thus: "Mrs. —— and made."

According to the latest definition a bachelor is a man who has lost the opportunity of making a woman miserable.

In the first transports of delight the happy father rushed into the room, exclaiming, "I've got a son; it's a boy."

When you say that a girl's hair is as black as coal, it is just as well to specify that you do not mean a red-hot coal.

If you can get one towel out of one yard of cloth, how many towels can you get out of two yards? That depends altogether on how many there are on the clothes line.

Professor Huxley calls it a "corollifloral dicoty ledonous oxogen, with a monopetalous corolla and a central placenta." If you are in a hurry, you can call it primrose instead.

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats mice, gopher chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats. 15c.

THE WORLD AS I FIND IT.

They say the world is a weary place,
Where tears are never dried,
Where pleasures pass like breath on glass
And only woes abide.
It may be so—I cannot know—
Yet this I dare not say,
My lot has had more glad than sad,
And so it has to-day.

They say that love's a cruel jest;
They tell of women's wiles—
That poison lurks in pouting lips,
And death in dimpled smiles.
It may be so—I cannot know—
Yet sure of this I am,
One heart is found above the ground
Whose love is not a sham.

They say that life's a bitter curse—
That hearts are made to ache,
That jest and song are gravely wrong
And health a vast mistake.
It may be so—I cannot know—
But let them talk their fill;
I like my life and love my wife,
And mean to do so still.

From the Palmetto State

AT THE HYMENEAL ALTAR, PROF. W. S. MONTGOMERY TO MISS EMMA ROSA WILDER.

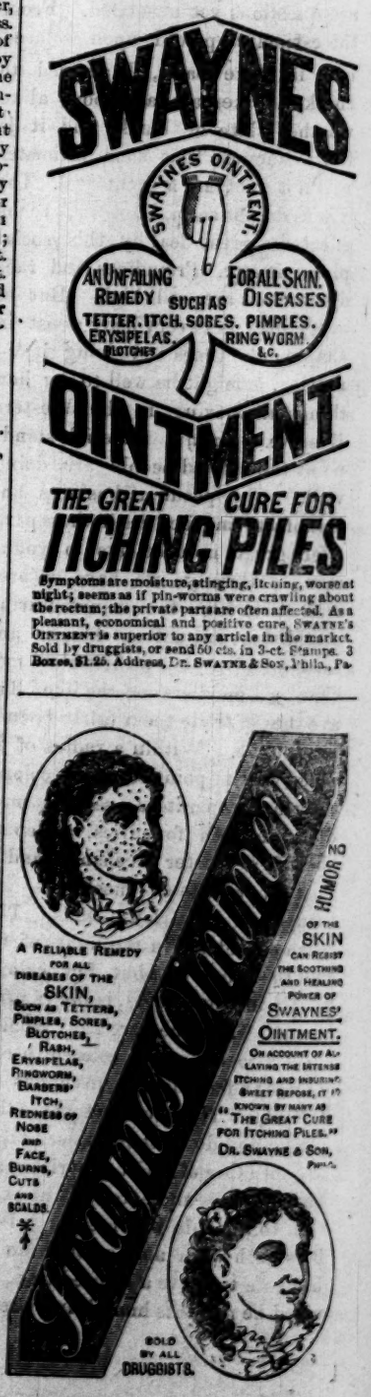
The tending of man toward woman is most pleasingly inevitable, it is the consequence of an irresistible power arising from the gravity of congeniality. Each day records an increased acting upon this universally accepted fact, that the relation of husband and wife forms the basis of the status of society. The greater the importance attached to this relation the higher and purer becomes the tone of that society. At the M. E. Church Thursday evening 9th inst., by the Rev. E. U. Pinckney, in presence of an immense gathering, Prof. Winfield S. Montgomery was married to Miss Emma Rosa, the eldest child of the Hon. C. M. Wilder, Post Master at this place.

The bride was led by her father, the groom escorting Mrs. C. M. Wilder followed by the bridesmaids Misses T J. Wilder and Carrie T. Wallace conducted by Mr. Richard Brown, of Washington, D.C. and Mr. James R. wilder respectively. She wore ottoman white silk trimmed with white silk lace; a tiara of diamonds and orange blossoms adorned her head. The bridesmaids wore cream nun's veiling, trimmed with satin and lace. The groom was attired in a full broad cloth suit, satin necktie, the groomsmen were dressed similarly and uniformly the style of coat being dig-gertailed.

After the marriage ceremony the invited guests repaired to the residence of the bride, where they were feasted grandly. The supper table was extended in a spacious yard covered with carpets. I am pleased to say that here upon this field was waged a war between man and the baker, which ended after a struggle of forty five minutes much to the honor of the invaders. In field or camp men seldom do more than these we seek to portray.

A more brilliant and intellectual gathering Columbia seldom witnesses, or we might say she has never before entertained even in her palmiest days. A very beautiful and costly display of presents was spread for the gaze and admiration of friends. R. A. S.

Columbia, S. C. Aug. 13, 1883.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AN UNFAILING REMEDY SUCH AS FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES
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THE GREAT CURE FOR
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Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling about the rectum; the private parts are often affected. As a pleasant, economical and positive cure, SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is superior to any article in the market. Sold by druggists, or send 50 cts. in 3-ct. Stamps. 3 Boxes, $1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa.

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A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN, SUCH AS TETTERS, PIMPLES, SORES, BLOTCHES, RASH, ERYSIPELAS, RINGWORM, BARBERS' ITCH, REDNESS OF NOSE AND FACE, BURNS, CUTS AND SCALDS
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ON ACCOUNT OF ALLAYING THE INTENSE ITCHING AND INSURING SWEET REPOSE, IT IS KNOWN BY MANY AS "THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES."
DR. SWAYNE & SON, PHILA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The People's Advocate.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1883.

AGENTS.

Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... { G. B, Anderson. " ..... { G. W. Renfro.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.

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D. L. Brooks, 1116 F street, northwest.
C. G. Folkenborn, next door to Post Office.

☞Local communications and &c., should reach this office not later than Thursday morning; advertisements not later than Wednesday noon.

☞When ever any of our Subscribers do not receive their paper promptly please promptly notify us in all cases, by postal card.

LOCAL.

—Mr. Tyree has gone to Jersey City.

—George F. C. Rodgers is now at Cape May.

—Mr. J. G. Hutchins has returned from Georgia.

Mr. Edward Thompson has returned to Richmond.

—Mrs. Warrick has returned from Sanday Spring.

—A. S. Jones starts on his annual tour Eastward to-day.

—Mr. L. L. Lewis has returned from Tenn., and ——

—Mrs. J. W. Bennett has returned from the seashore.

—Misses. Coakley, Somerville, Shadd and Nichols have all returned.

—Mrs. Rev. Jessup Boulden left Tuesday for her home in Miss.

—Mr. and Mrs. Langston Allen are visiting relatives at Geneva, New York.

—Misses Sarah and Gertrude Coakley leave this week for Harper's Ferry.

The three schools alternately interspered the exercises with some of their best musical gems.

—Mr. L. W. Marshall has spent part of his vacation is doing work on the new Shiloh Baptist Church edifice.

—P. K. Jones is spending a few days with friends in Phila., while his wife is rusticating in West minster, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Whiter have left for Brooklyn, whence accompanied by Mrs. S. E. Tyree, they go to Saratoga.

—Rev. A. W. Upshaw and wife have returned home, He met her at Nashville, Tenn., and returned by the way of Louisville.

—Mrs. Jas. S. Brown has returned home from the mountains after an absence of a month, much improved in her appearance.

—Miss Judith E. Dixon leaves next week for Philadelphia from which point she will go to St. Louis to r main all next fall.

—Wm. Ruby, of Portland, Maine paid a flying visit to this city and took with him little George, the son of his deceased brother, George T Ruby, Esq.

—Mrs. Wm. Tyree arrived here from New York Tuesday night on a visit to her mother, Mrs. H. C. Irving at her country home, Brightwood.

—D. W. Lewis, Esq, has accepted an invitation to deliver the anniversary address of the Grand Order of United Freeman of Newborough, Va., to-day.

The Orpheus Glee Club is progressing finely. Dr. Kimball is a fine instructor, If they follow his instructions they will make a decided hit at their debut which will be some time this fall.

—E. E. Smith of the *Banner and Enterprise*, Raleigh, N. C., and Willie Otey brother to the late Henry and Chas. N. Otey, spent a few days in our city last week, the former in the interest of the Fair the latter *en route* for Saratoga.

—At a recent picnic given by the colored Methodist Sunday School and the Gallilean Fishermen No 5 at Gettysburg Pa. Mr. Aaron Russell of this city delivered an address on the Progressive Development of the Colored American Citizen which is very highly complimented by the *Star and Sentinel* of Gettysburg.

—John Wesley celebrated its thirty-third anniversary last Sunday; Union Bethel and Plymouth Sunday Schools were present by invitation. The superintendent of John Wesley, Mr. John Waters, opened with an introductory address, after which essays were delivered by several pupils of the sabbath school and addresses by invited guests. Mr. J. C. Beckett delivered an allegorical address which made a deep impression, other addresses were delivered by Rev. Cowles, Mr. James Dean, J. W. Cromwell and W. C. Costin.

Miss Maggie E. Wilson, one of the Fisk Jubilee Singers, left last Tuesday to rejoin the troupe. Last Sunday evening her many friends availed themselves of the opportunity to present her with a handsome gold watch and chain. The presentation was formally made by John A. Simms and it was received on behalf of Miss Wilson by J. W. Cromwell. Miss Wilson has been a member of the present choir ever since its organization. As an alto singer she possesses a remarkably sweet voice which has been improved to a remarkable degree by her experience with the Jubilee Singers.

—An interesting Sunday school meeting was held last Sunday at the Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church of Hillsdale, D. C., the occasion being that of Children's Day. The Pioneer and Bethlehem Baptist Schools were well represented and participated in the exercises. An essay was read by Miss I. L. Johnson of the Pioneer S. S. subject, "Duty of the Church". An essay was also read by Miss E. E. Lucas of the Bethlehem Baptist School, subject, "The Sunday School, its importance and relation to the Future Church". These essays added much to the entertainment of those present, and reflected much credit on their authors. An address was made by the Rev. Mr. Green, and remarks were made by S. G. Brown, Supt. of the Pioneer S. S., and Mr C. W. Davis, Supt. of the Bethlehem S. S. $10. were raised for the benefit of the Mt. Zion School. Mr. Welch, the new pastor, is making rapid progress in his new field of labor.

—For Rent.—One Room furnished, with gas on first floor. Apply to 1520 Madison street n. w.

Aug. 18, 4 t·

☞Copies may be purchased in Georgetown from J. L. Thomas, 28th st. near P treet N. W.

—For Rent two communicating rooms with southern exposuee, will be rented furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 1323 L street n. w.

—Mr. John A. Moss deserves the thanks of this community for the stand he has taken at various times in the police court for fairplay.

—Mr. E. M. Hewlett is to be complimented for his prompt action in the Civil Rights Case. It is certainly a standing disgrace to the National Capitol that a stranger could not enter any well appointed restaurant without being insulted, in the event that he has colored blood in his veins.

GEORGETOWN NEWS.

Rev. Alexander Dennis, pastor of Mt Zion M. E. Church preached an able sermon at the Camp meeting at Irving Park Sunday evening last, and his pulpit was ably filled by a young minister from New York.

Rev. Mr. Brown of the Ebenezer A. M. E. Church occupied his own pulpit, and preached an able sermon to an increased audience, and continued his collection, which was a successful effort, to be applied toward repairing his Church. The Ebenezer S. S. turned out at 4 o'clock in a full body about one hundred and twenty five in number, to attend the funeral of one of their late comrades, the child of Mr. George Martin. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Brown Pastor.

Lincoln Light Infantry under the command of Capt. Wm. Cornell are making large preparations to enable them to obtain the competitive Drill Prize on the 15th of Oct. they are having large accessions to their ranks of able-bodied soldiers, having received thirty two to their ranks in less than two weeks. Capt. Cornell deserves much praise for the able manner in which he has conducted this Company and will it is believed obtain the Prize on the 15th of October.

There was a large Mass meeting held at the Bethesda Church, on the 21st inst. by the Citizens and the Delegates of the late Emancipation Celebration composing the old fourth ward and Georgetown, to adopt some steps to render it unnecessary to resort to public aid to defray the expenses of future celebrations, R. D. Ruffin was elected President, and C. F. Mosby Sect. It was decided to give a Picnic at Ricks' Park Sept. 24th and a committee of four from each District was appointed to arrange for the same, Mr. Wm. H. Barker was made chairman.

Ione at Harper's Ferry.

Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Aug. 13, 1883

DEAR ADVOCATE:—It is a long while since I had a chat with you. We are having a delightful time here; the old "Robinson House" is now called "Lincoln Hall"; the proprietor Mr. Wm. H. Bell and his wife are both genial and pleasant, very; they have endeavored to make it pleasant and home like; their efforts have been crowned with success, for never has there been a larger, nicer, or better satisfied company here. The old croquet field between Storer College and the Hall is the center of attraction. Between "John Brown's Cave" and "Rattling Springs" the „Potomac" is as smooth as a lake with scarcely a ripple, the over-hanging trees reflected on its smooth surface, make one of the prettiest pictures we ever beheld. Here the rowing is grand. The smart ones, candor compell me to say they are in the minority, rise early to see the King of Day come over the mountains and to watch the white wreath which always encircles them in the early morning melt away before his disolving glances. After breakfast we usually divide, some play croquet, a few retire to their rooms to write a sixteen page letter to the beloved one miles away, some sit under the shade trees—I am pleased to say that the grounds have been enlarged and there is plenty shade—knit rick-rack which is the latest agony up here, read or gossip; the rest scamper off to the mountains, go rowing and fishing; those forming the latter crowd are called "The Tramps" by those who do not care to walk and climb, and in spite of our "vagabond" name we are the healthiest here. We went fishing four times last week, but the fish seemed to know that "The Tramps" were abroad and when we arrived they were not at home; but luck will change and on Saturday Miss Ettie Moses caught the first fish of the season, After that we got plenty fish. Mr. Solomon Brown brought a large excursion here Friday. We met numbers of our friends. We gave a concert last Monday it was a complete success, Misses Coralie Franklin and Etta Lovett Mrs. Charles Douglass and Mr. Charles Plummer kindly assisted us and so excellently did they acquit themselves that they were recalled by the delighted audience. Miss Mattie Lawrence spent a few days with us. we are enjoying ourselves so much that we wish all our friends could come, and see for themselves how pleasant it is. The following persons are registered here; Mr. Lemuel Baily and wife, Mr. John L. Pierre, wife, son and mother, Mr. Charles Douglass, wife and three children, Mr. Lewis Douglass and wife, Mdms. R. A. wilkenson, Anna Murray and two children, L. Marshall, L. Chase, Mrs. Eliza Stewart, Katie Thomas and two children, Ida Moore, Missis Pet Kiger, Rachel Lee, Blandenia, Marie and Susie Deitz, Fannie M. Costin, Mattie Lawrence, A. V. Mc Cabe, Sara Smith. Laura Dyson and Ettie B. Moses, Mrs. Trylor, Mrs. west and daughter Ellie, Mr. withers and wife, Mr. J. H. Thomas and wife Messrs Daniel H. Stewart and brother w. A. Stewart, J. Douglass, A. Carter, Charles Peters Sr.

It is evening and the Queen of Night is shining in all her glory. As we look over to the Shenandoah and see her silvery rays mingled with the soft light of myraids of stars reflected in its waters, everything seems so calm that a wonderful peace pervades our hearts and we lose sight of the busy world beyond, and for a while forget that sooner or later the parting must come. the time when we must return to our occupations with nothing but the fond rememberance of a summer happily spent. Before closing, DEAR ADVOCATE, I want to tell you, that of all visitors here, none are more welcome than you, Yours as ever,

"I one"

P. S Jefferson Rock is still the popular resort for lovers.

Annapolis Notes.

Several fishing parties were given last week, the ladies and gentlemen had quite a pleasant time.

Miss Fannie B. Jackson of washington D. C., is here on a visit, and Miss A. G. Brooks of Baltimore, Md., Mr. Algernon S. Jones paid a flying visit to the city and was cordially received by his friend Miss F. B. J.

There will be an excursion down the Bay to-morrow of which the writer will speak soon.

Miss A. G. Brooks will leave to-morrow for her home. Her many friends will regret her departure.

JUPITER.

Annapolis July 22nd, '83

PERSONAL

Miss Annie E. H. Geary during her stay in Prince George Co., to mingle pleasure with recitations got up a grand tableaux and concert among the natives last Saturday night, the programme of which embraces as much variety of topic as would be characteristic of our most fashionable city youth. Miss Geary is of progressive, well deserving young lady and should she be so fortunate one day to be called like Misses Moten, Somerville, Coakley, Shadd, Nicholls or Gibbs to distant states for Institute, work it be found that washington has plenty of good educational material.

The Medical Uses of Eggs.

For burns and scalds there is nothing more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish for a burn than collodion, and being always on hand can be applied immediately. It is also more cooling than the "sweet oil of cotton," which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind; and anything which excludes air and prevents inflamation is the thing to be at once applied. The egg is also considered one of the best remedies for dysentery. Beaten up lightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends, by its emollient qualities, to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and by forming a transient coating on these organs to enable nature to assume her healthful sway over the diseased body. Two, or at most three, eggs per day would be all that would be required in ordinary cases, and, since the egg is not merely a medicine, but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise, and the quieter the patient is kept, the more certain and rapid is the recovery.

Burdette, of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, relates some of his early newspaper experience as follows: "When I first got at it the printers would draw lots for my copy, and those who got a slice of it would go around trying to hire a boy to kick them down stairs and break their necks. However, there was one old fellow who thirsted after it and when he got a peice of it he immediately put on a 'sub' and went out and got drunk. Under any other circumstances he would have been discharged. I do better now. I had to, because it had almost broken up the printers' temperance union. The patrons of the cause in Burlington traced the thing back to me, and I had to improve my copy. It didn't hurt me much, but it was a terrible blow on the printers."

Schools As They Are.

The present object of school life is to furnish that instruction in book lore that parents cannot or have not leisure to impart. The tendency, however, is toward a great variety of studies, many of them unpractical and useless, and usually the boy or girl graduates with as little knowledge of the real demands of life as he or she had upon entering this interesting period. The pupil is stimulated to make great exertions, intellectually, at the expense of bodily health. Healthy, happy school children are rare. Headaches, languor, pallid faces are the rule, owing, we believe, to the mistakes committed in the present method of school instruction.

Long lessons are given out which entail work at night; the child is robbed of its season for rest and recreation, loses its mental strength, and becomes a discontented drudge, taking little interest in the very studies, which, if properly pursued, would create a desire to cultivate the mind. The latter object is frustrated by the multiplicity of subjects presented, and by the foolish pride of parents, who insist upon their children taking up a number of topics, with the hope that they will be brilliant and outshine their companions.

A change in the direction of less studies and fewer hours of study, would tend to improvement in the physical health of our young people, and a corresponding gain mentally, for "a sound mind can only inhabit a sound body."

ATTENTION EVERYBODY!

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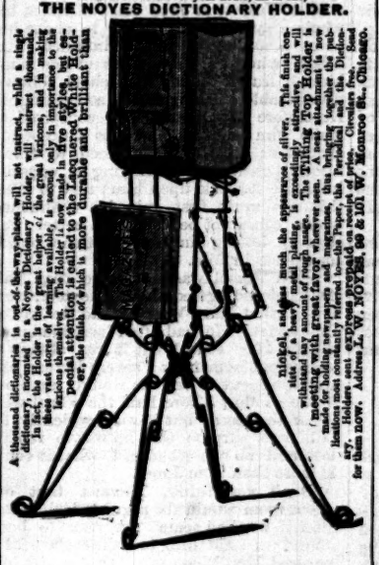

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Some Instances of Impromptu Ingenuity.

A Spanish steamer while crossing the Bay of Biscay in a severe storm gave such indications, by an unusual noise at the stern, as led the English engineer to suspect that there was something wrong with the screw propeller or its shaft outside of the ship—that is, in the open space between the stern and rudder post where the screw revolves. There was no dry-dock in any of the ports on the coast where the ship could go to be examined: and on arrival at Vigo, it appeared as if there was no alternative but to remove the cargo from the stern, and, by placing it forward, thus lift the screw propeller and shaft to the surface of the water. The alternative, simple as it was, meant a serious delay and great expense. Before commencing to remove the cargo another consultation was held. It was then decided to put the stern of the ship over a bed of light-colored sand, and as the water was very clear there might be a possibility of ascertaining the extent or cause of the mishap. For two days after the the vessel was so placed, the wind caused a ripple on the water, which effectually prevented anything being seen. It was then suggested by some on board to try the use of oil on the surface of the water around the stern of the ship. The effect was most satisfactory. The water was becalmed as if by magic, and it was then seen that the wedge or key which keeps the propeller in its place on the shaft had come partly out, and thus left the screw loose on the shaft which caused the noise. By continuing the use of oil for a few hours, the wedge was ultimately driven into its place and secured. In this instance, many days of detention and the use of costly appliances and labor were thus saved.

Instances of a more complex character frequently occur where a knowledge of natural laws or forces may be brought into operation to assist in surmounting difficulties. Thus, a few years ago, an iron bridge of considerable length, the weight being about 200 tons, was constructed in England and erected in a remote part of Germany. By some mishap, the bridge, when finished, was found to be some distance "out" to one side, an error which the proprietors insisted should be rectified. To take down and re-erect the bridge would be simply ruin to the contractor. But necessity is the mother of invention, and so it proved in this case. It was summer time, and the contractor proceeded to find the amount of expansion which was caused by the heat of the whole length of the bridge. He next ascertained what contraction took place in the night by cooling. Armed with these data, he thought might be possible to bring the bridge to its proper position in a few days. The bridge, of course, in its ordinary condition expanded from the center, pushing its two ends outward, or farther apart, and again contracting towards the center. Taking advantage of these conditions, one end was made fast in the morning, and the bridge was forced to expand from that immovable point, instead of from the middle, as formerly. When the iron composing the bridge had expanded to its full extent in the direction intended, that end was released, and the opposite end made fast. The bridge then contracted toward its true position. Thus, whatever was gained by the day's expansion was secured by the subsequent contraction when the metal was cooling at night; and the process being renewed day by day, the work was successfully accomplished.

A knowledge of the laws and extent of the expansion and contraction of metals opens up a wide field of usefulness in this connection, and is capable of very extensive application. We see large guns built up in this manner, which could not possibly be made in any other way by the appliances that we possess at present. The tires of wheels, as every one knows, are also fixed in their places by being first heated and then left to shrink. An ingenious application of this quality in metals was made use of in France, and has frequently been taken advantage of since. The walls of a large building in Paris were observed to be giving way by bulging outwards, and the problem was to bring them back to their vertical position. For this purpose a number of bars of iron having screws and nuts on each end were let through the opposite walls, and across the intervening space between them. The nuts and screwed portion of the bars were outside. The bars were now heated by a number of lamps suspended below them, until they had expanded as much as possible, and the nuts screwed up against the outsides of the two opposite walls. The lamps were next removed; when the heated bars, in cooling, gradually contracted in their length, bringing the walls very gently, but with irresistible force, into their normal position.

Still further, in relation to this subject, we are indebted to Captain Saxby of the Royal Naval College, of Woolwich, for a remarkably simple and ingenious application of a very common instrument to the solving of a difficult but important problem. It is well known that in working iron, such as welding two pieces together, and even in its manufacture, hollow places occur, with merely an outside skin over the defective parts, which any test but a destructive one would fail to discover. Nor would it be difficult to point out numerous examples of disaster thus occurring. To test the homogeneity of the metal, Captain Saxby takes a bar of iron and places it on the equatorial line. He next passes a compass with a very sensitive needle along in front of the bar of iron, the needle of course pointing at a right angle to it. If the bar is perfectly solid through its whole length, the needle will remain steady. If, however, there should be a flaw or hollow place in the bar, the needle will be deflected as it passes from the solid to the hollow place, *backwards* towards the solid iron; passing on over the hollow place, the needle will come within the range of the solid iron at the other end of the flaw, and will again be deflected *forward*. If the bar be cut through anywhere between these two points of deflection, a flaw will invariably be found. Many thousands of pieces of iron—some prepared for the purpose of testing this method of trial, others in the ordinary course of business—have been operated upon with the same unvarying result. Captain Saxby has called to his assistance Nature, who never makes mistakes in her operations.

RELIGION EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.—One thing wanted in these times is a keen realization of the difference between Sunday religion and daily religion, and a conduct accordingly. The difference is great. Sunday religion is a best dress; daily religion is a working suit. Sunday religion is put on; daily religion is an outgrowth. Sunday religion is a fashionable form; daily religion is a real necessity. Sunday religion is a compromise with conscience; daily religion is hunger of the heart. A true religious life is not a matter of great occasional performances, but of incessant little rightnesses.

Why do Fish Return to Rivers?

The long-held and only recently rejected theory, that the shoals of fishes moved in a vast mass along the coast, sending off detachments into each river as they passed its mouth, is to be attributed to John Gilpin and some other authors, who have written flowingly on the subject. Recent careful investigations of naturalists indicate that the anadromous fishes, those entering the rivers and bodies of fresh water from the sea, do not have an extended range in the ocean, and that each river's colony remains, after returning, in the deep water opposite their river.

The motive for the movement of these shoals of anadromous fishes, or rather how it is incited, has scarcely been explained. The life of the fishes has always been a mystery. It is not a search for food, as they do not eat while they are in fresh water; the opening of hundreds of stomachs will fail to find food present. It is an easy disposal of the question as to how each colony recognizes its native river, to say that it is instinctive; so it is also, when the butcher's horse recognizes the familiar gates; but we have some evidence as to what sense he uses. The fishes, probably prompted by functional disturbances, from the tumid ovaries and spermaries, are incited to movement. The courses of the sea, unmarked as they are, are, within each colony's limit, their habitual pathways. An unerring capacity in the fish for finding its own river, may be no more than that which guides the hermit-crab to the shell of the natica. The latter goes to hide its sensitive body, with an apparent nervous trepidation at its unprotected condition. The former, with an uneasiness of body from the functional changes it is undergoing, is impelled to activity. The transmitted habit of ascending the stream, is, as it were, blended and alloyed with the substance of its nerves, and roused by its condition, carries it, without concious purpose, into the river of its progenitors and its own. The impulses of the fish are only in a slightly more complicated series than those of the crab. That it should be the instinct for a specific stream, established through inheritance of many generations, is easier to understand than that it is a sort of memory of the place of its immature life, as the theory of fish-culture makes it, and as observation seems to sustain. In the waters of the Delaware where there were no salmon originally, the young salmon placed in Bushkill creek returned after five years, and were taken, not only in the Delaware river, but the larger number near the Bushkill creek. It is not essential that all the fishes should have this impelling influence, whatever it may be, as like gregarious mammals and birds they flock together, following the leadership of whichever for the time takes it. The idea is suggested that the senses may be the guiding agent, that a fish goes nosing along the coast, or tasting the streams, until it recognizes its own. The convexity of the cornea must afford the fishes a very limited range of vision. The supposed dullness of the sense of smell and of taste in fishes might alone dispose of the suggestion that these are employed. The following occurrence, however, would seem to decide to the contrary. The Russian river, emptying into the Pacific, north of San Francisco, had its mouth entirely closed by the waves during a storm. The colony of salmon made their yearly migration from the deep waters toward the mouth of the river, and many raced through the surf, and landed high and dry on the sand that walled them out of their native river.

The migration of the salmon into some of the Pacific rivers is a frenzied advance over shoals, rapids, and cascades, far into thin streams and brooks, where they arrive battered and weary, to accomplish their exhausive reproductive labors, and drop back, the sport of the current, dead and dying, toward the sea.

The Age of Inventions.

The number of inventions that have been made during the past fifty years is perhaps unprecedented in the history of the world. Of course inventions of benefit to the human race have been made in all ages since man was created, but looking back for half a hundred years, now many more are crowded into the last fifty than into any other fifty since recorded history. The perfection of the locomotive and the now world-traversing steamship, the telegraph, the telephone, the audiphone, the sewing machine, the photograph, chromo lithographic printing, the cylinder printing press, the elevator for hotels and other many storied buildings, the cotton gin and the spinning jenny, the reaper and mower, the steam thresher, the steam fire-engine, the improved process for making steel, the application of chloroform and ether to destroy sensibility in painful surgery cases, and so on through a long catalogue. Nor are we yet done in the field of invention and discovery. The application of coal gas and petroleum to heating and cooking operations is only trembling on the verge of successful experiment, the introduction of steam from a great central reservoir to general use for heating and cooking is forshadowed as among the coming events, the artificial production of butter has already created consternation among dairymen, and he would be a bold man who dared predict that cheese would not next be obtained from suet or some other product of the slaughtered ox with equal success. The navigation of the air by some device akin to our present balloon would also seem to be prefigured, and the propulsion of machinery by electricity is even now clearly indicated by the march of experiment.

There are some problems we have hitherto deemed impossible, but are the mysteries of even the most improbable of them more subtle to grasp than that of the ocean cable or that of the photograph or the telephone? We talk by cable with an ocean rolling between; we speak in our own voices to friends a hundred miles or more from where we articulate before the michrophone. Under the blazing suns of July we produce ice by chemical means rivaling the most solid and crystalline production of nature. Our surgeons graft the skin from one person's arm to the face of another and it adheres and becomes an integral portion of his body. We make a mile of white printing paper and send it on a spool that a perfecting printing press unwinds and prints and cuts and delivers to you folded and counted, many thousand per hour. Of a verity this is the age of invention, nor has the world reached a stopping place yet.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

The late Rev. Dr. Symington, not feeling well one Sabbath morning, said to his beadle, who was a "character," "Man Robert, I wish you would preach for me the day." "I canna do that," promptly replied Robert, but I often pray for you."

The point of view has much to do with differences in literary criticism. The Boston *Courier* records this opinion of a boy of twelve on Cooper's novels: "Cooper fixes his books up pretty well; he don't have so much girl in them as Scott does in his."

THE NEW SCHOOLMA'AM.

"The schoolma'am's coming—the schoolma'am's coming!" shouted a dozen voices at the close of a half hour's faithful watch to catch a glimpse of our new teacher. Every eye was turned toward her with the most scrutingizing glance—for the children as well as others, always form an opinion of a person, particularly of their teacher, at first sight.

"How tall she is!" exclaimed one.

"Ho, I ain't afraid of her, nor a dozen like her," cried the big boy of the school."

"Nor I either," cried the big boy's little ally, "I could lick her easy enough; couldn't you, Tom?"

"Yes, and I will, too, if she goes to touch me."

"Hush!" cried one of the girls, "she will hear you."

By this time she had nearly reached the door, round which we clustered, and every eye was fixed upon her face with an eager yet bashful gaze, uncertain, as yet, what verdict to pass upon her.

"Good morning, children," she said, in the kindest voice in the world, while her face was lighted by the sweetest smile imaginable. "This is a beautiful morning to commence school, is it not?"

"I know I shall love her," whispered a little pet in my ear.

We all followed her into the school-room, except Tom Jones and his ally, who watched until the rest were seated, and then came in with a swaggering, noisy gait, and a sort of dare-devil saucy look, as much as to say, "Who cares for you?"

Miss Westcott looked at them kindly, but appeared not to notice them further. After a short prayer, and reading a chapter in the Bible, she passed round the room and made some inquiry of each one in regard to themselves and their studies.

"And what is your name?" she asked, laying her hand upon Tom's head, while he sat with his hands in his pockets, swinging his body forwards and backwards.

"Tom Jones," shouted he, at the top of his voice.

"How old are you, Thomas?" she asked.

"Just as old agin as half," answered Tom, with a saucy laugh.

"What do you study, Thomas?"

"Nothing."

"What books have you?"

"None."

Without appearing to be at all disturbed by his replies, Miss Wescott said, "I am glad that I am to have one or two large boys in my school; you can be of great assistance to me. Thomas, if you will stop a few moments after school this afternoon, we will talk over a little plan I have formed."

This was a mystery to all, and particularly to Tom, who could not comprehend how he could be useful to anybody, and for the first time in his life he felt as if he was of some importance in the world. He had always been called the "bad boy" at school, and he took a sort of pride in being feared by the children, and dreaded by the teacher.

Miss Wescott at once comprehended his whole character, and began to shape her plans accordingly. She maintained that a boy, who at twelve years of age made himself feared among his school fellows, was capable of being made something of. Heretofore all influence had conspired to make him bad, and perhaps a desperate character; she was determined to transform his character by bringing an opposite influence to work upon him; and to effect this, she must first gain his confidence, which could not be done in a better way than by letting him feel that she placed confidence in him.

When school was out, more than half the scholars lingered about the door, wondering what Miss Wescott had to say to Tom Jones. He had often been bidden to remain after school, but it was always to receive punishment or a severe lecture, and nine times out of ten he would jump out of the window before half the school were out of the room; but it was evidently for a different purpose that he was to remain now, and no one wondered what it could be more than Tom Jones.

"Don't you think, Thomas, that our school-room would be a great deal pleasanter if we had some evergreens to hang around it; something to make it cheerful?" inquired Miss Wescott.

"Yes'm, and I know where I can get plenty of them."

"Well, Thomas, if you will have some here by eight o'clock to-morrow morning I will be here to help you put them up, and we will give the children a pleasant surprise. Here are some books I will give you, Thomas; you may put them in your drawer; they are what I want you to study."

"But I can't study geography and history," exclaimed Tom, confused, "I never did."

"That is the reason why you think you cannot," replied Miss Wescott. "I am sure you can, and you will love them, I know."

"Nobody ever cared whether I learned anything or not before," said Tom, with some emotion.

"Well, I care, said Miss Wescott, with earnestness; you are capable of becoming a great and good man; you are now forming your character for life, and it depends upon yourself what you become. The poorest boy in the country has an equal chance with the wealthiest, and his circumstances are more favorable for becoming eminent, for he learns to depend upon himself. I will assist you all I can in your studies, Thomas, and I know you will succeed; remember that I am your friend, and come to me in every difficulty."

Tom Jones had not been brought up; he had come up, because he had been born into the world and could not help it; but as for any mental or moral training, he was as ignorant of it as a wild bramble of a pruning knife. His father was an intemperate, bad man, and his mother a totally inefficient woman. At home he received nothing but blows, and abroad nothing but abuse. His bad passions were therefore all excited and fostered, and his good ones were never called out. He always expected that his teachers would hate him, so he aroused anew his combative powers to oppose them, and he had made up his mind to "turn the new schoolma'am out of doors." When, therefore, Miss Wescott said she was glad to have him in her school, he was amazed; and that she should manifest such an interest for him and give him a set of books, was perfectly incomprehensible to him. Miss Wescott understood his position and character, and determined to modify them. She felt that he was equally capable of good and bad actions, though the bad now predominated. She knew that his active mind must be busy; one might as well think of chaining the lightning as bending down by force that wild spirit to books. She would give him employment; but such as would call out a new train of ideas and thoughts. He must feel that he was doing good for others' sake, and that he was not guided along by his own wayward will, and yet there must be no appearance of restraint upon him; he must choose to do good.

Tom Jones went home that night with a new feeling in his breast; for the first time in his life he felt that he was capable of rising above his present condition, and becoming somewhat greater and better than he was. His mind became inundated with new and strange emotions, and like a mighty river turned from its course—his thoughts and energies from that hour sought a new direction.

The next morning he was up with the dawn, and when Miss Wescott arrived at the school house, she found Tom Jones there with his evergreens.

"Good morning, Thomas," she said kindly—"so you are here before me; you must have risen early, and I see you have found some beautiful evergreens. Now, if you will help me hang them, we will have the room all arranged by 9 o'clock."

"I have brought a hammer and some nails, said Tom, "I thought we should need some."

"Yes, so we shall; I am glad you thought of it," replied Miss Wescott.

That day every scholar looked amazed to see Tom Jones actually studying his book, and hear him answer several questions correctly; and they were still more confounded when at recess Miss Wescott said:

"You will take care of these little children, will you not, and see that they do not get hurt? You must be their protector."

One would as soon have thought of setting a wolf to guard a flock of lambs, as Tom Jones to take good care of little children.

"Well," exclaimed Sam Evans, "I never saw such a schoolma'am in all my life; do you, Tom?

"No," replied Tom, "but I wish I had and I would have been a different boy from what I am now; but I am going to study now, and learn something. Miss Wescott says I can, and I am determined to try."

It was astonishing to observe the effect Miss Wescott's treatment of Tom had upon the scholars. They began to consider him of some importance, and to feel a sort of respect for him which they manifested first by dropping the nickname Tom, and substituting Tommy, which certainly revealed a more kindly feeling toward him.

In less than a week Miss Wescott had the school completely under her control, yet it was by love and respect that she governed, and not by any iron rule; she moved among her scholars a very queen, and yet so gained their confidence and esteem that it did not seem to them submissive to another's will, but the promptings of their own desire to please. One glance of her dark eye would have quelled an insurrection, and one smile made them happy for a day.

Julia Wescott understood human nature. She made it a study, as every teacher ought to do. She rooted out error and prejudice from the minds of her pupils, showed them the evil of sin and beauty of virtue, the advantages of education, and the consequence of ignorance; taught them their own capabilities and responsibilities, and she adapted her instructions to capacities and necessities. And thus she went on year after year, scattering good seed into good ground, and she reaped an abundant harvest. From many a happy home and high place came a blessing upon her; and there is no one that breathes her name with greater reverence, or remembers her with more grateful affection, than Tom Jones, who has filled with ability one of the highest judicial offices in the Union, and freely acknowledges that he owes his present character and position, under God's providence, to her treatment and instructions.

"Opening a Chestnut Burr."

"Any chestnuts 'round here?" asked one of three city boys who met an aged, benevolent-looking farmer out in Livonia Township. The old man hesitated:

"You don't want to steal 'em?" he asked.

"Oh no, we just want to find them out."

"Well, there's a few trees back there, but if I thought you wanted to steal them I wouldn't have told you, for the owner's gone to town; but you're bright, honest-looking boys."

The boys blushed with the pride of concious goodness.

"When will the owner be back?"

"Well, not before dark, I reckon."

The boys respectfully thanked the old man, waited until he got out of sight, jumped the fence and were soon shaking down the burrs.

The shaking was easy, but the opening of the chestnut burrs was more difficult and unpleasant. At last the boys had a splendid pile of handsome, brown nuts on the ground, and they prepared to put them in the bags they brought with them.

"Please don't take any more trouble," said the benevolent old man who stood by the fence beaming kindly on the startled boys. "I'm not as strong as I once was, and I fear I can't hold in this dog much longer. If you'll hurry, though, I guess I can keep him here till you get to the railroad track. Down, Tige, sir!"

As the boys looked back from the railroad fence, they could see the stooping figure of the old man scooping the rich, brown chestnuts into a two bushel bag.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Eating Lemons.

A good deal has been said through the papers about the healthfulness of lemons. The latest advice as to how to use them so they will do the most good runs as follows: Most people know the benefit of lemonade before breakfast, but few know how it is more than doubled by taking another at night, also. The way to get the better of a bilious system without blue pills or quinine, is to take the juice of one, two or three lemons, as the appetite craves, in as much ice-water as makes it pleasant to drink, without sugar, before going to bed. In the morning on rising, or at least half an hour before breakfast, take the juice of one lemon in a goblet of water. This will clear the system of humors and bile, with mild efficacy, without any of the weakening effects of calomel or congress water. People should not irritate the stomach by eating lemons clear; the powerful acid of the juice, which is almost corrosive, infallibly produces inflammation after a while, but properly diluted, so that it does not burn or draw the throat, it does its full medicinal work without harm, and when the stomach is clear of food has abundant opportunity to work on the system thoroughly.

Passengers on the Pennsylvania railroad, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, have been puzzled to know what occasions the green carpet along one track the greater portion of the distance, while along the other track there is scarcely a vestige of vegetation. The eastward bound freight trains, laden with grain, scatter it more or less along the track, and it soon takes root, and being enabled to grow but a few inches high, the road-bed presents a verdant appearance, while along the other track used by the westward-bound trains, which carry no grain, this feature is wanting.

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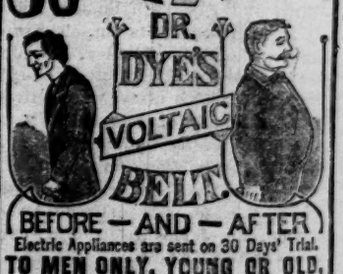

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